

# The Rutherford Star.

VOL. III.

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C. THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1869.

NO. 9.

**Rutherford Star.**  
Published every Saturday by  
**CARPENTER & LOGAN,**  
RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

## Rates of Subscription:

One Copy, 1 year, ..... \$2.00  
" " 6 months, ..... \$1.00  
" " 3 months, ..... .75

To those who get up clubs of five or more subscribers, one copy will be furnished gratis.

## Rates of Advertising:

Twelve lines to constitute a square.  
One square, one insertion, ..... \$1.00  
Each subsequent insertion, ..... .50  
For advertising a candidate, ..... \$3.00  
Liberal discounts made, by special contract, do large advertisers.  
SPECIAL NOTICE: Orders 25 per cent higher than ordinary advertisements are made responsible for the same.

Job Work done with neatness and dispatch at prices corresponding with the times.  
Letters must be addressed to  
**CARPENTER & LOGAN,**  
Rutherfordton, N. C.

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

**DR. J. W. HARRIS**

WILL GIVE PROMPT ATTENTION to all Professional calls, and hopes to merit a continuance of his long established practice.  
Has constantly on hand a full supply of PURE DRUGS at his office in Rutherfordton, N. C.

**DR. RUCKER & TWITTY,**  
HARRIS ASSOCIATED in the practice of Medicine in all its branches respectfully offer their services to the public.  
Thankful for past favors, they hope, by prompt attention to all calls, to merit a continuance of their established practice.  
Charges moderate.  
Offices in the Andrew Moore House, first door above J. A. Miller & Co.

**DR. J. M. CRATON,**  
RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

OFFERS his professional services to his old friends and the public generally. Office at his Drug Store.

**DR. O. HICKS,**  
RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.  
CONTINUES the practice of Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery, in Rutherfordton and the surrounding country. Charges moderate.  
mch.1869

**M. H. JUSTICE,**  
Attorney at Law,  
RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.  
Claims collected in all parts of the State  
dec.19 47-1

**J. L. CARSON,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.  
Collections made in any part of the State if possible  
feb.69

**G. M. WHITESIDE,**  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR  
AT LAW,  
RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.  
Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to his care.  
feb.69

**S. B. MEACHAM,**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in  
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, TRUNKS  
Shoe-Findings, and Rubber Belting.  
Sign of the BRASS BOOT, Iron Front  
Building, Tryon Street, Charlotte, N. C.  
dec.19 47-1

**WM. L. CHASE & CO.,**  
**MACHINERY,**  
79 Liberty Street, N. Y.  
Dealers in all kinds of Machinery, including  
Geo. F. Blake's Patent Steam Pump,  
CHAS. PATENT BRICK MACHINES,  
Steam Engines and Boilers, Fitchburg Machine  
Co.'s Tools, Wood-working Machinery, Stamp  
Mills and Crushers and Mining Machinery generally.  
Send for Circulars, Price List, &c.  
WM. L. CHASE & CO.,  
79 Liberty Street, N. Y.

**J. SAENGER & CO.,**  
855 BOWERY, N. Y.  
Manufacturers of Musical Instruments  
**SPECIALTY.**  
The New Tremolo Accordion and  
Patent Concertinas.  
Also, Accordions with a new Italian Tremolo  
tone. Prices, \$10, \$12, \$15 to \$25 each, sent  
on C. O. D.  
Send for Wholesale or Retail Price List.  
45-M.E.A.

**HORWELD BROS.,**  
IMPROVED  
**SALAMANDER SAFES.**  
The attention of all business men is respectfully invited to the merits of our Safes, before purchasing elsewhere. We are confident that after an impartial investigation, they will be preferred by business men to any other safe now manufactured.  
Price 15 per cent lower than any other Manufacture.  
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.  
Send for Price List and Circular.  
HORWELD BROS.,  
134 William Street, New York.

## POETRY.

**PEOPLE WILL TALK.**  
We may get through this world but 'twill be very slow,  
If we listen to all that is said as we go;  
We'll be worried and fretted and kept in a stew,  
For needless tongues must have something to do—  
For people will talk, you know.

If quiet and modest you'll have it presumed  
That your humble position is only assumed,  
You're a wolf in sheep's clothing or else you're a fool;  
But don't get excited, keep perfectly cool—  
For people will talk, you know.

If generous and noble, they'll vent out their spleen  
You'll hear some loud hints that you are selfish and mean.  
It's right and honest and fair as the day,  
They'll call you a rogue in a sly sneaking way—  
For people will talk, you know.

And if they show the least boldness of heart,  
Or a slight inclination to take your own part,  
They'll call you an upstart, conceited and vain;  
But keep straight ahead, don't stop to explain—  
For people will talk, you know.

If throbbed your coat or old fashioned your hat,  
Some one, of course, will take notice of that,  
And hint very strong that you can't pay your way;  
But don't get excited whatever they say—  
For people will talk, you know.

If you dress in the fashion, don't think to escape  
For they'll criticize then in a different shape;  
You're ahead of your means, or your tailor's unpaid;  
But mind your own business, there's naught to be said—  
For people will talk, you know.

If a fellow had chance to talk with a girl,  
How the gossip will dance in a different whirl;  
They'll canvass your wants or talk of your means,  
And declare you're engaged to a girl in her teens,  
For people will talk, you know.

The best way to do is to do as you please,  
For your mind, if you have one, will then be at ease;  
Of course you'll meet with all sorts of abuse,  
But don't think to stop them, it isn't your use—  
For people will talk, you know.

**WHAT IS LIFE?**  
A little crib beside the bed,  
A little face above the spread,  
A little face behind the door,  
A little sleep upon the floor.

A little bed with dark brown hair,  
A little blue-eyed face and fair,  
A little line that leads to school,  
A little pencil, slate and rule.

A little blithesome, winsome maid,  
A little hand in his hair;  
A little cotage, across four,  
A little old-time household store.

A little family gathered round,  
A little earl-heaped, tear-dewed mound;  
A little added to his soil;  
A little rest from hardest toil.

A little silver in his hair;  
A little stool and easy chair;  
A little night of earthy gloom;  
A little to cottage to the tomb.

## SELECTED STORY.

**How it was Done.**

BY AMY RANDOLPH.

Church Torrington was perhaps the greatest coward in the city of New York. Don't misunderstand us, gentle readers—physically speaking, our young hero was brave as Bayard, daintier as Oscar de Len. But it was where the fair sex were concerned that Mr. Torrington became a poltroon. A gentle glance from a pair of blue eyes was enough to throw him into a cold perspiration at any time.

As one of the companions of his boyhood, an early youth vanished out of the path of bachelorhood and entered into the promised land of matrimony, Church Torrington viewed them with a not unavailing mind.

"How the mischief did they ever manage to get over it?" was his internal reflection. And Harry Leslie, a wag of forty who always had a kind of bluffing out everybody else's weak points, said:

"All of that set married except Church Torrington—and he'll be a bachelor all the days of his life, because he hasn't got courage to ask any girl to leave him. I don't know though, 'cher," he added reflectively, "wait until Leap Year comes around again there may be a chance for him then!"

Nevertheless in the face of all these obstacles, Church Torrington was in love. Miss Violet Purple was as pretty and blooming a little lady as ever tripped down the sunny side of Broadway, under a thread-lace parasol, on a June afternoon. She was very plump and rather small, with blue gray eyes, eyebrows like twin arches of jet, shining chestnut hair, and a skin like white velvet, just finished with the softest pink on either dimpled cheek. And she had a way of carrying her head piquantly on one side and spoke with the slightest possible lip, and always wore a rose in her hair, and was altogether precisely the sort of a little girl a man's fancy would be apt to conjure up, when he thought of the possibility of a wife to cheer up the gloom of his solitary home.

Violet Purple was born to be married; you could think of her as an old maid any more than you could think of strawberries without cream, or a satin slipper without a dainty foot to fit it—and whenever she thought of the probability of Jet, she blushed, a deep, deep blush, and what to do in this dire perplexity. A girl of any delicacy can't very well ask a man to give her,

and Violet had done every thing else! She had smiled sweetly on him, and given him no end of roses out of her ball bouquets, and had "philopined" with him, and sent him embroidered cigar cases, and returned a gentle pressure when he had ventured to squeeze her hand at parting, and what she read the reader could a girl do more?

And still in spite of all this, Mr. Torrington persisted in keeping his love to himself. In vain Aunt Serepta took her work upstairs, and left the drawing-room free to twilight and the lovers—in vain Violet put on her prettiest dresses and curled her hair with special eye to Church Torrington's taste. And old Mr. Purple—whose name wasn't a bad description of the general hue of his face, began to wonder "what the deuce young Torrington meant by coming here so much and keeping better men away?" and hinted very broadly at the propriety of Violet's being more gracious to a certain banker, a friend of his, who was supposed to be specially attracted by the blue gray eyes and the jet chestnut hair.

And little Violet took to crying of nights on her lace edged pillows, and declining a second plate of lobster salad at dinner; and Aunt Serepta, a tall, spare maiden lady, who had already preceded him up from the country to take charge of her brother's household, scarce knew what to do.

"Violet," quoth the aunt, "what does all you?"  
"I don't know, aunt!"—(Rather lackadaisically.)  
"How long has Mr. Torrington been visiting here?"  
"I don't know; about three years."

"Does he care for you, Violet?"  
"I don't know, aunt!"—(Blushes red and blue.)  
"Do you care for him?"  
"I don't know, aunt!"—(More red and blue.)

"Then why on earth don't you propose and have done with it?"  
"I don't know, aunt!" This time in a sort of despairing cry.  
Miss Serepta Purple set herself to untangle this Gordian knot of circumstance as she would have charged at a "snarl" in her skates of mixed yarn; and when Miss Serepta set herself to untangle a thing, she was generally in the habit of accomplishing it.

"I'll go and see him myself," was the result of a long day of meditation on Miss Serepta's part; and I won't let Violet know about it either!

Mr. Church Torrington, sat in his leather-covered easy chair looking out a difficult case in "Estoppel," when his clerk announced "A lady;" and on turning around who had he encountered the face of Miss Serepta Purple's spectacled oris.

He colored scarlet as he dragged forth a chair and stammered out some incoherent sentence or other—or was as one not Violet's aunt—the aunt of a fair daisied whom he well-stopped after in the silence!

"Thank'ee," said Miss Purple, depositing herself on the chair as one might set down a heavy trunk, "I've come on business."

"What business?"  
"What business?" echoed Miss Purple, with a bedighten look of her head; "as if the man didn't know well enough what I was talking about—why, getting married to be sure!"

Mr. Torrington grew a shade or two paler. It was possible that this ancient maiden still contemplated the prospect of matrimony! Had she then selected him for her victim? He looked at the back window—it opened on a blind alley which led nowhere; he glanced at the door—but Miss Purple's gaunt form—effectually debarring that means of egress. No—there was nothing but to sit still and face the worst that fate had in store for him.

"You see," went on Miss Serepta, "I ain't blind if I'm getting on in years, and I can see as well as any body else that you are a good fellow so often to our house. But, still, I think you'd ought to had spoke out like a man—I'm willing and don't s'pose my brother'll object, as you seem to be able to keep a wife."

"You—you are very kind!" stammered Mr. Torrington.  
"Is it to be yes or no—about the marriage, I mean?"  
"I shall be most happy, I am sure!" flattered our miserable hero.

"Spoke like a man!" cried Aunt Serepta, rising to her feet and actually depositing an oscular demonstration meant for a kiss on Church's forehead. "I knew I should like you, my boy!"

Church started. This was not exactly etiquette, but the whole matter was really so strange and unprecedented that he hardly knew what to think.

"And when will you come round to Brother Leslie's?"  
"For I suppose you'd like to tell them yourself?" This evening?

"Yes, yes, if you say so!"  
"It's as good a time as any I s'pose. Of course, you won't question that I said anything to you about it? I'd rather it should seem unsolicited."

"Naturally enough!" thought poor Church. But he promised, with a sickly smile; and parted from Miss Purple, almost shrinking from the rigid grasp of the hand which she unobtrusively bestowed upon him.

After the greeting.  
Almost all greetings end too soon!  
Too soon the morning finds its noon!  
We glide from new to old of moon.  
And meet, and greet, and part!  
But Godspeeds warm and true we blend  
Who each add to parting friend,  
And hopes that all their ways may wind  
Where fragrant blossoms are!

Oh, happy hearts! go to the year  
With love and light to warm and cheer!  
May all the songs you sing or hear  
Be sung of hopeful things!  
He blossoms most, and most is blest,  
Who hails to sleep the wild unrest  
That lurks in every human breast,  
With every song he sings!

Oh, loving hands! so softly press  
The brows that long love's excess  
In all their longing tenderness  
That love shall answer you!  
Who smiles through loving finger tips,  
Has prayer in pay from every lip,  
And sees, amid earth's dark ecstasies,  
A gleam of heaven through!

O trusting souls who wait and pray  
Beneath the clouds, in twilight gray!  
There soon shall dawn a perfect day,  
Then yield up to your trust!  
Above the cloud in purer air,  
His sun is shining bright and fair,  
And you shall walk in gladness there,  
For God is good and just!

**About Politicians.**  
That politicians are a bad lot, seems to be a current opinion. That they are good grounds we do not question; but the term is used so loosely that it can hardly contribute to accuracy of statement or justice of thought.

Hamilton and Jefferson were politicians, so were Gallatin and Freneau. Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun were politicians; so were, and are, Capt. Rynders and George Francis Train. The man who devotes his time and means to enlightening his fellow-citizens in places which they never deserved to exercise wisely, beneficently, the light of Suffrage, is a politician; so is the persistent self-seeker who spends his time and efforts in dark and dirty intrigues to lift himself and cronies into places which they never deserved to hold, and for which they are wretchedly qualified.

The public must learn in time to make proper and necessary distinctions. Whether it is practicable to conduct the affairs of a free people without politicians, we do not decide. There are those called politicians whom the State could well do without; others whom it could ill spare. We shall always be glad to see able, upright men called into the public service who had not previously been considered politicians; and yet we judge that it would be difficult to uphold an Administration which gave its confidence to these only. Let us have officers lifted from the ranks of our best citizens, including those who have been great statesmen, and who have not, been known as politicians.—*Truth.*

**A Mother's Wisdom.**  
To my dear son:—The world estimates men by their success in life, and by general consent, permanent success is an evidence of superiority.

It will be safe for you to observe the following rules, which your affectionate mother prays God will strengthen you to do:

1—Base all your actions upon a principle of justice—preserve your integrity of character, and in doing it, never reckon on the cost.

2—Never, under any circumstances, assume a responsibility you can avoid consistently with your duty to yourself, and others dependent on you. Or, in other words, "mind your own business."

3—Remember that self-interest is more likely to warp our judgment than all other circumstances combined; therefore look well to your duty, when your interest is concerned.

4—Never attempt to make money at the expense of your reputation, or dishonor will be the consequence.

5—Be neither lavish nor miserly; of the two either the latter. A mean man is universally despised, therefore generous feelings should be cultivated.

6—Avoid gambling of all kinds as a great evil—billiards, especially, because the most fascinating, therefore the most dangerous, the victim being enthralled before he is aware.

7—Always let your expenses be such as to leave a balance in your pocket. Ready money is always a friend in need.

8—Avoid borrowing and lending as far as possible.

9—Liquor drinking, smoking cigars, and chewing tobacco, are terrible habits to a young man; they impair the mind and pocket, and lead to a waste. They tend to lower a man, never elevate and lift him up in the regard of the virtuous and good.

10—Be not in the habit of relating your misfortunes to others, and never mourn over what you cannot prevent.

11—Let all see your good breeding, by showing due respect to age. Have dignity and reverence enough of character never to trade with serious things—respect religion in others—seek it as a treasure invaluable—let it be the foundation on which to build all your structures, the possession of which will insure happiness here, and an enduring inheritance hereafter.

Miss Lizzie Boynton, of Crawfordsville, Indiana, having lectured on the subject "After Suffrage, What?" received an answer, the other day, in the shape of an old pair of trousers, a pick-axe and a dull razor.

**WANTED—A Boy with Ten Points.**  
Honest. 2. Pure. 3. Intelligent. 4. Active. 5. Industrious. 6. Obedient. 7. Steady. 8. Obliging. 9. Polite. 10. Neat. One thousand first-rate places are open for one thousand boys who come up to the Standard. Each boy can suit his taste as to the kind of business he would prefer. The places are ready in every kind of occupation. Many of them are already filled by boys who lack some of the most important points, but they will soon be vacant. One is in an office not far from where we write. The lad who has the situation is losing his first point. He likes to attend the circus and the theatre. This cost more money than he can afford, but somehow he manages to be there frequently. His employers are quietly watching to learn how he gets so much extra spending money; they will soon discover a leak in the money-drawer, detect this dishonest boy, and his place will be ready for some one who is now getting ready for it by observing, point No. 1, and being truthful in all his ways. Some situation will soon be vacant, because the boys have been poisoned by reading bad books, such as they would not dare to show to their fathers, and would be ashamed to have their mothers see. The impure thoughts suggested by these books will lead to vicious acts; the boys will be ruined, and their places must be filled.—  
Who will be ready for one of these vacancies? Distinguished lawyers, useful ministers, skillful physicians, successful merchants, must all soon leave their places for somebody else to fill. One by one they are removed by death. Mind your ten points boys; they will prepare you to step into vacancies in the front rank.—Every man who is worthy to employ a boy is looking for you, if you have the points. Do not fear that you will be overlooked. A young person having these qualities will shine as plainly as a star at night. We have named ten points that go toward making up the character of a successful boy, so that they can be easily remembered. You can imagine one on each finger, and keep them in mind—they will be worth more than diamond rings, and you will then never be ashamed to "show your hand."

**A Yankee Joke.**  
In the village of—lived a man who had once been a Judge of the county, and well known all over it by the name of Judge R—. He kept a store and saw-mill, and was always sure to have the best of the bargain on his side, by which he had gained an ample fortune, and some did not hesitate to call him the biggest rascal in the world. He was very conceited, and used to brag of his business capacity whenever any one was near to listen. One rainy day, as quite a number were seated round the store, he began, as usual, to tell of his great gains, and at last wound up with the expression—  
"Nobody has ever cheated me, nor they can't neither."

"I've judged," said an old man of the company. "I've judged you more than you ever did me."

"How so?" said the Judge.  
"If you'll promise you won't go to law about it, nor do anything, I'll tell you, or I'll won't; you are too much of a law chaser for me."

"Let's hear," cried half a dozen voices at once.  
"I'll promise," said the Judge, "and treat in the bargain if you have."

"Well, do you remember the wagon you robbed me of?"  
"I never robbed you of a wagon; I only got the best of the bargain," said the Judge.  
"Well, I made up my mind to have it back, and—"

"You never did," interrupted the eager Judge.  
"Yes I did, and interest, too."

"How so?" thundered the now enraged Judge.  
"Well, you see, Judge, I sold you one day a very nice pine log, and bargained with you for a lot more. Well, that log I stole off your pile down by the mill the night before, and the next day I sold it to you. Then I told you to get the next day, and so I kept on till you bought your own log of me twenty-seven times."

"That's a lie!" exclaimed the infuriated Judge, running to his book and examining his log account; "you never sold me twenty-seven logs of the same measurement!"  
"I know it," said the vender in log; "by drawing it back and forth the day wore off as it were I kept cutting the end off, until it was only ten feet long—just fourteen feet shorter than it was the first time I brought it—and when it got so short I drew it home and worked it up into shingles, and the next week you bought the shingles, and I concluded I had got the worth of my wagon back, and stowed away in my pocket-book."

The explanation of the Judge was drowned in the shout of the bystanders, and the Judge found the door without the promised treat.

General Garnet seems to have got the inside track with the politicians and office-seekers who are opposed to the repeal of the "tenure-of-office act." One Senator who went to talk with him about appointments was told that as long as that act was kept in force he should live up to it, and should turn no man out of office on account of his politics, unless there were charges preferred against him and sustained. Another representative inquired what his policy in regard to local appointments would be like that of Mr. Lincoln's. He answered that, unless he had some personal friend, whose fitness

and ability was well-known to him, he should rely on the judgment of the Representatives, as they were held personally responsible by the people.

So, every body will know who to go to hereafter for an office, and will, undoubtedly, govern themselves accordingly.—*Northern Times.*

**CHRISTIAN DEATH OF PATRICK HENRY.**  
My father, my mother, uncle and aunt Dandridge gave me an account of his last illness and death, which I think worthy of preservation.

Dr. George Cabell, of Lynchburg, attended him. His disease was *intermittent*, and as a last resort a dose of liquid mercury was prescribed. He asked the doctor what would be its effect? He replied that it would give him instantaneous relief, or he could live but a very short time, after taking it. He swallowed the medicine, which produced no beneficial effect. He then calmly felt his pulse and examined his hands, and finding that his end was approaching, he turned to Dr. Cabell, who was a skeptic and said:—"I have often endeavored to convince you that the Christian religion is true. I will now give you my last argument by showing you how a Christian can die." He then prayed in a low tone of voice, but audibly and distinctly, an earnest prayer, committing himself and his family to the care of the God of our salvation, which so afflicted Dr. Cabell that he burst into tears and ran out of the room. He then endeavored to comfort his wife, who was weeping bitterly; and among other things he said, he begged her to console by the many proofs that he had experienced of the great mercy of God, and he concluded his words of consolation by thanking his Heavenly Father for permitting him to die without suffering any severe pain of body or mind. In a few moments after his expression of his gratitude for dying grace, he seemed to sink into a quiet sleep, and without a struggle his mighty spirit passed away.

**A MINISTER OUTRAGED.**—One night last week a party of from fifteen to twenty men went to the house of Rev. Mr. Johnson, a Methodist preacher in Stafford county, and began to tear down the fence around his farm. Mr. Johnson was unarmed, and not knowing but that the party were armed, and wanted him to come out in order to do some violence to his person, hurried to a neighbor's house, where he procured a loaded shot gun. Upon returning he found that the party had diminished to six persons, who continued to level the fence to the ground. Mr. Johnson made them stand still until he wrote their names down, together with those of the party who had fled. The clan were arrested the next day, and bound over for their appearance at the next term of the court.—*Fredricksburg Ledger.*

A rather significant proceeding was enacted before Gen. Grant took the oath of office, which reported by telegraph as follows:

A committee, headed by A. T. Stewart of New York, visited the Office jointly occupied by Grant and Sherman, and after handing General Grant a check for \$65,000, they hand Sherman a check for \$65,000, they hand Sherman a check for \$65,000, house and furniture, and a check for the balance of one hundred thousand subscriptions.

If Gen. Washington, John Adams, Gen. Jackson, Polk, Pierce, Buchanan or Lincoln had received such a donation on the eve of taking the Presidential chair, some people would have been bad enough to pronounce it indirect bribery. While we regret the occurrence and precedent thus established, we do not believe Gen. Grant can be bribed—we are not aware of any act of his that justifies such suspicion—though it would look better for him not to be indebted to any man or set of men for pecuniary favors.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

The "significant proceeding" which has so shocked the Democratic sensitive nerves, consisted in this: A number of General Sherman's personal friends wished to testify their appreciation of his services to the government by presenting him with \$100,000. Mr. A. T. Stewart headed the subscription with \$2,500. There were forty subscribers of \$1,000 each, and none were allowed to subscribe less than \$500. When the amount had been subscribed, the gentlemen purchased from Gen. Grant his Washington City residence, including the furniture, for \$65,000, as above stated, and presented the deed for property, together with a check for \$25,000, to Gen. Sherman. That's all, and we do not see that Gen. Grant is indebted to any man or set of men for pecuniary favors.

**A BEAUTIFUL SERTMENT.**—Rev. Dr. Chalmers beautifully says: "The little that we have seen in the world and known of the history of mankind taches me to look upon their errors in sorrow, not in anger. When I take the history of one poor heart that has sinned and suffered, and represent to myself the struggles and temptations it has passed through—the brief pulsations of joy; the tears of regret; the feebleness of purpose; the scorn of a world that has so little charity; the desolation of the soul's sanctuary; and threatening voices within; health gone; happiness gone—I would fain leave the erring soul of my fellow-man with him from whose hands it came."



# The Star

CARPENTER & LOGAN,  
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.



RUTHERFORD, N. C.

THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1869

## The Financial Policy of the New Administration.

The practical wisdom and sound common sense of Gen. Grant is not more conspicuous in any part of his Inaugural Address, than the allusions made to the public debt and the resumption of specie payments.

The maintenance of the National credit is an object about which Gen. Grant has left no room for misinterpretation. He notifies the people that it will be one of the great duties which his Administration will constantly endeavor to benefit. Without being unmindful of the burden it entails, he keeps before him the fact that honorable relief can only come from the reduction of interest, to which unbroken faith is an essential preliminary.

It is evident, however, that while pronounced in his opinions as to the duty of the debtor to the creditor, Gen. Grant has no idea of increasing the tax payer's load for the mere sake of paying off the debt before maturity. It is enough that the country pay every dollar as it becomes due, and pay it in hard currency of the World. Measures of preparation are needed of course, but their aim should be to strengthen the ability of the government by fostering national prosperity, rather than prolonging exhaustive taxation, simply to pay obligations in advance. Judging the President by his words, he does not believe in the in the feasibility or expediency of casting the whole burden upon the present year, or any year short of the maturity of the bonds; and by that time he anticipates an enlarged development of resources that will render the task comparatively light.

The same good sense is contained in the allusions to specie payments. The desirableness of the object is conceded; the necessity of preparing for it by doing what can be done to impart health to trade and fixity to finance is conceded; but not a syllable is uttered that can encourage the quackery of attempting to effect resumption by legislation. Time and careful management, with ordinary national growth, will gradually restore the currency to a healthy basis; and on these agencies, more than on legislative enactments, the President evidently relies.

In these respects he is in harmony with the main body of intelligent and financial opinions throughout the country. The people are afraid of haste in the matter. They dread the contraction which the legislative resumptionists desire to enforce. And they have abiding confidence in their own ability to grow up to the standard at which resumption shall be practicable, without injury to trade or injustice to the debtor class.

## The South and General Grant's Administration.

Our Southern exchanges express general satisfaction at the tenor of General Grant's Inaugural. We are glad to see this. This is a great point gained in the effort toward universal reconciliation and the consequently greatly augmented prosperity of our common country. The remark of Gen. Grant that "the country, having just emerged from a great rebellion, many questions will come before it for settlement in the next few years which preceding administrations have never had to deal with; in meeting these it is desirable that they should be approached calmly, and without prejudice, hate, or sectional pride, remembering that the greatest good to the greatest number is the object to be obtained," reflects the sentiments of the Southern people.

It is believed by the leading men of both parties and a large majority of the South that the administration of the next four years, will deal with the interest of the Southern people in an enlarged and magnanimous spirit; that they will not be met on the threshold of its restoration by "prejudice, hate, and sectional pride"; and that every encouragement will be extended by the general Government to enable the people to recuperate and regain their former wealth and prosperity.

Another four years of strife and contention between the President and Congress will do more to retard the progress of the prosperity of the whole republic than anything we can think of, except a civil war. With the expiration of Gen. Grant's term we may reasonably expect the South to be better able to bear the burden of taxation than the North, and the country generally become vastly richer and the Government credit correspondingly enhanced. We of the South are now indulging in the hope and expectation of a more

stable, uniform, and beneficial policy than that which marked the administration of the Government for the four previous years, and are preparing to go to work with renewed zeal and vigor.

## Democratic Slanders.

Read the communication of Nelson Logan in to-day's paper. This is only a sample of the outrages and slanders that are daily heaped upon the heads of honest men, by the corrupt Rebel Democratic press of North Carolina, and all for political purposes. It is more than surprising, that a set of men who claim to be honest, should prove themselves in league with the Devil, by their unjust, malicious and sinful treatment of every one, be he white or black, that do not bow to their principles, but no principles for that they have not, but we will say to their will.

The colored people of this County will not forget this insult, but they will remember that the Democratic party, after finding that the colored men are too true to the Union to be made Democrats of, are now endeavoring in this low and disgraceful way, to injure their characters, and thus force or scare them into voting the Rebel ticket, but we have no fears on this score. We only believe they will cling the closer to Liberty and the Union.

**RAILROAD MEETING.**—We were sorry to see, in the Railroad Meeting held in this place on last Monday, a feeling by some of our Stockholders against the acceptance of the Amendment offered by the General Assembly to the Charter of the W. C. & R. Railroad. We also thought, from what we could see, that there was too much political feeling exhibited in the matter. We think this is all wrong, there should be no politics brought into this matter, and we sincerely hope that there will be no political feeling at the meeting of the Stockholders at Wilmington on the 15th of next month, but that all will work together for the common good of all concerned, and that the Amendment will be adopted, and the Road completed.

See the Advertisement of Messrs. J. A. Miller & Co., in another column of to-day's paper. They have just received a large and well selected stock of Spring and Summer Goods. Give them a call if you want good bargains.

**COURT WEEK.**—This week is Superior Court for this County, but owing to the illness of Judge LOGAN, who has been very sick for the last few days, the Court has not been opened. We regret the disappointment to our citizens who were here in great numbers on Monday. We are glad to be able to announce at the time of going to press that the Judge is considered better and it is hoped he will be up in a few days.

See in another column the Advertisement of Messrs. Jones & Bryan, who have received a nice lot of New Goods for the Spring and Summer of 1869, which they are offering low for cash and country produce.

The following correspondence has been handed us for publication. We give it without vouching for its authenticity:

**VIOLATOR.**

Governor Holden, Esq.,  
Dear Sir:—Rebellion riots ran rampant in Rutherford County! Hon. NELSON LOGAN, colored, of your appointed Justice of the Peace, was arrested last week, at the instance of a notorious rebel. He only stole a little money, it is said.

The Rebels also informed on Hon. J. E. A. WALDROP, member of the Legislature, and of officer SHERMAN to arrest him for illicit distillery. Both men are good Republicans.

Now is this sort of thing to be continued? We demand that the militia be instantly called out to arrest two of the rebels in retaliation.

Respectfully,  
MANY COLORED MEN,  
Rutherford County, N. C.

[ANSWER]  
MANY COLORED VOTERS, RUTHERFORD COUNTY, N. C.:  
Go to h—!

Sincerely,  
W. W. HOLDEN.

Messrs. Editors:—Will you be kind enough to give a poor colored man space enough in your paper to make a short defence for himself against the above slanderous attack upon his character by that filthy sheet the *Viindicator*.

An attempt has been made, as will be seen from the above, to slander an innocent man, who, although a colored man, has a character to protect and maintain, for himself and his family. But I can easily see through this base attack upon my character. I am a thorough going Republican, and am looked upon as one of the political leaders of the colored men in my part of the County, and these miserable cowards seek to weaken my influence by injuring my character: base and depraved wretches that they are, they would mock *honesty* to carry their point.

This article purports to be a correspondence, but I charge the authorship upon the Editors of the *Viindicator*, and denounce the authors as a liar and slanderer. And I will further say that I am ready and willing to compare characters with them, at any time and place, and never fear the consequences.

In conclusion I will warn these slanderers to be careful lest they should find their way to the Penitentiary, for slandering an innocent man, where it is possible some of them have been before.

Tell upon the colored voters of Old Rutherford to remember this Democratic slander upon one of their race. NELSON LOGAN.

WATERGATE, March 18, 1869.  
W. M. A. Richardson accepts Assistant Secretaryship.  
The State Senate of Delaware, by a strict party vote, has rejected the 15th amendment.

## Railroad Meeting.

A large portion of the citizens of Rutherford County met, according to adjournment, at the Court House, in Rutherford, on the 22nd inst., to appoint a Proxy or Proxies to represent the Stockholders of this County, at the meeting to be held in Wilmington on the 15th of April next.

On motion of Col. A. G. LOGAN, Col. M. O. DICKERSON was called to the Chair, and R. W. LOGAN and W. P. HUTCHINSON requested to act as Secretaries.

The object of the meeting was explained by J. L. CARSON, Esq., in a few pertinent remarks.

The committee appointed at a former meeting, through the chairman, J. L. CARSON, to ascertain the amount of stock owned by the citizens of this County in the W. C. & R. R., reported, which, on motion was received.

On motion of V. J. PALMER, Dr. L. A. MILLS was unanimously appointed by the Stockholders to represent them, as Proxy, at Wilmington.

On motion of J. L. CARSON, that the Proxy be instructed to vote said stock for the Amendment proposed to the Charter of the W. C. & R. R., which vote was taken by the Stockholders, and unanimously adopted.

Mr. J. L. CARSON addressed the meeting in an earnest and practicable manner, setting forth the importance, at once, of speedy action in accepting the Amended Charter.

The meeting was also addressed by Dr. L. A. MILLS, Col. A. G. LOGAN and others, all of whom spoke and manifested great interest in the speedy construction of the Road.

On motion the Rutherford Star and Western *Viindicator* and Wilmington papers were requested to publish the proceedings of the meeting.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.  
M. O. DICKERSON, Chairman.  
R. W. LOGAN,  
W. P. HUTCHINSON, Secretaries.

## Republican Meeting at Duncan's Creek Township.

At a Regular meeting held on the 24th of February, the following nominations were made for Township officers: For Magistrate—Wm. Mole and E. Price; for Clerk—E. C. Dobbins; for Constable—T. Mole.

1st. Resolved, That we heartily endorse the great principles of the Republican party as laid down in the Chicago platform of May, 21st, 1868, upon which U. S. Grant and Snyler Colfax were nominated and elected to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States.

2d. Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be sent to the Star for publication.  
F. C. DOBBINS, Secretary.

## Republican Meeting.

The following are the proceedings of a Republican meeting held at Green Hill Township, No. 2, Rutherford County, on 16th March, 1869.

On motion of Henry Gibbs, Esq., Jonathan Hampton, Esq., was called to the chair and L. P. Sorrell requested to act as Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained, on motion the chair appointed Henry Gibbs, W. B. McIntire, Preston Lewis, Wm. Hamilton and Ed. Lewis a committee on resolution and nomination, who, after a short absence, returned and reported the following resolution and nominations, which were unanimously adopted:

1st. We the Republicans of Green Hill Township, No. 2, nominate the following candidates for the office of the Peace:—For Justice of the Peace—N. H. Hampton and Henry Gibbs; Town Clerk—J. M. Hampton; Constable—J. W. Lewis.

2d. Resolved, That we heartily endorse the great principle of the Republican party, as laid down in the Chicago Platform, May 21st, 1868, upon which Gen. U. S. Grant and Snyler Colfax were nominated and elected to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States.

3d. Resolved, That industry and improvements are recommended to the citizens of Rutherford County, and that Immigration is earnestly invited to this county, and Immigrants will receive a hearty welcome from us all.

4th. Resolved, That we will welcome into our ranks those who have been hostile to the Government of the United States, but now frankly and honestly co-operate with us in restoring Peace to the county upon the basis of Impartial Justice and Equal Rights to all.

5th. Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be sent to the Rutherford Star for publication, that the *Standard* and *Pioneer* be requested to copy.

On motion the meeting adjourned.  
JONATHAN HAMPTON, Chm.  
L. P. SORRELL, Sec'y.

**DEMOCRAT'S YOUNG AMERICA.**—This interesting juvenile looks bright, quaint, and saucy as ever, in a new colored cover that will set all the children wild with delight. Among its features are a kite, a puzzle picture, and lots of stories and charades. A "Resolute Club" is the cheap test editorial novelty and each subscriber who joins it receives a badge. No wonder the children like *YOUNG AMERICA* Published at 888 Broadway, N. Y., \$1.50 per year. Send 10 cts. for a specimen.

**DEMOCRAT'S MONTHLY.**—This is justly called the "Queen of the Monthlies." It is the only real woman's magazine in America. It is full of good, sound sense, and practical information. It gives away money value in its valuable full-sized patterns with every issue, and contains a mine of interest to woman in its "Ladies' Club." Published at 888 Broadway, N. Y., \$3.00 per year. Send 15 cts. for a specimen.

## NEW STAY LAW.

### An Act Suspending the Code of Civil Procedure in certain Cases.

SECTION 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That all civil actions shall be commenced by the issuing of a summons.

SEC. 2. The summons shall run in the name of the State, be signed by the Clerk of the Superior Court of the County having jurisdiction to try the action, and under the seal of the Court and shall be directed to the sheriff of the county in which the defendant resides or may be found. It shall be returnable to the regular term of the Superior Court of the county where the plaintiff or one or more of them, or the defendants reside, and shall command the Sheriff, or other proper officer, to summons the defendants to appear at the next ensuing term of the Superior Court and answer the complaint of the plaintiff, and shall be dated on the day of its issue.

SEC. 3. The officer to whom the summons is addressed, shall note, on it the day of its delivery to him, and shall execute it at least ten days before the beginning of the term to which it shall be returnable, and shall return it on the first day of the term.

SEC. 4. The plaintiff shall file his complaint in the Clerk's office on or before the third day of the term to which the action is brought, otherwise the suit shall, on motion, be dismissed by the Court at the cost of the plaintiff.

SEC. 5. The defendant shall appear and demur, plead or answer at the same term to which the summons shall be returnable, or the plaintiff may have judgment by default, as is now allowed by law.

SEC. 6. The plaintiff shall join in the summons or reply to the same at the same term at which such demurrer or answer may be filed, the issues whether of law or of fact shall stand for trial at the next term succeeding the term at which the pleadings are completed.

SEC. 7. That all writs of summons in civil actions now in the hands of the Sheriff or Clerk shall be returned by said officers to the next term of the Superior Court, and such writs, together with all writs of summons in civil actions heretofore returned in which no final judgment has been rendered, shall be placed by the Clerk on the docket of the Superior Court at the next ensuing term, and the pleadings in such actions shall be conducted according to the rules prescribed in this act. Provided, That all civil actions in which issues have been joined shall stand for trial at Spring term, 1869. Provided further, that issues of law or fact which have been joined in pursuance of laws and ordinances heretofore passed and known as "Stay laws" shall be considered as having been illegally joined, and all such actions shall be placed upon the appearance docket at Spring term, 1869, by the Clerks of Superior Courts and the pleading therein shall be made up and issues joined at such term as provided in this act.

SEC. 8. No sale of any property, real or personal, under executions issued from any court in this State, shall be valid to pass title, unless the property, whether real or personal, shall bring three-fourths of the value thereof, and on return of such executions the sheriff or other officer shall make return of the amount paid for the same, and whether the amount was equal to three-fourths of such value.

SEC. 9. In order to ascertain the value of the property exposed to sale, under the preceding section, it shall be the duty of the creditor and debtor each to choose one appraiser, who shall be a citizen of the county in which the property is situated, to examine and appraise the property to be sold under execution and shall certify such appraisement to the sheriff or other officer; and in case such appraisement shall not be agreeable upon the valuation of any property, they shall choose a third person, and the appraisement of the three or a majority of them shall be taken as the true value thereof, and in case either party fail to make the choice, the sheriff shall make the selections for him or them. Such appraisement, certified as before directed, shall be returned by the sheriff with the execution to the court from which it issued; Provided, That no proceedings under this section shall prejudice the lien of any creditor, or discharge the sheriff from any liability for the safe keeping of such property.

SEC. 10. That no property shall be sold under any deed of trust or mortgage, until the debts secured in said deed of trust or mortgage, are reduced to judgments according to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 11. All executions shall be tested as of the term next before the day on which they issued, and shall be returnable to the term of the court next after that from which they bear test; Provided, That no sale of property under execution obtained at fall term, 1869, shall be made until thirty days before spring term, 1870.

SEC. 12. The provisions of this act shall not apply to proceedings by attachment.

SEC. 13. Nothing in this act shall operate to repeal the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, which allows a defendant to be arrested and held to bail in certain cases.

SEC. 14. All laws and clauses of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are suspended until the first day of January, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and seventy-one; and this act shall be in force from and after its ratification, and shall continue in force until the first day of January, a. g. 1869, and seventy-one.

[Passed March 16, 1869.]

## STAY LAW.

### An Act in Regard to Proceedings before Magistrates.

SECTION 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That all writs of summons on contracts entered into before the first of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, for sums of two hundred dollars and under, shall be made returnable before Justices of the Peace, at the expiration of ninety days from the issuing thereof.

SEC. 2. On the return of such summons, the defendant shall be required to enter his pleas and make such defence to the action as he may desire, when the

cause shall be ordered for trial, at the expiration of the ninety days next succeeding the return day of the summons.

SEC. 3. The defendant shall be at liberty to demand a jury of six men to try the issues thus made, to appear a day subsequent, in the discretion of the Magistrate, which shall not be less than ninety days, when the cause shall be tried unless either party shall be unprepared for trial, in which case the Magistrate shall give, in his discretion, such further continuance, for not less than ninety days.

SEC. 4. In case either party shall be dissatisfied with the judgment rendered by the magistrate, such party shall have the right to appeal to the Superior Court of the county, without security for the appeal, when the cause shall be docketed, and stand for trial in its regular order according to the course of the Court.

SEC. 5. The defendant shall be at liberty in any judgment before a Justice of the Peace, to have a stay of execution for six months, on giving security, to be judged of by the magistrate, for the payment of the debt; Provided, That the security be given at any time within twenty days from the rendering of the judgment.

SEC. 6. All executions issued from judgments rendered under this act, shall be made returnable within ninety days, and no sales shall take place within less than sixty days from the issuing of the execution.

SEC. 7. All writs of summons, issued since the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, upon judgments rendered on contracts made before the first day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, shall be made returnable as writs of summons in like cases provided in the first section of this act.

SEC. 8. All judgments rendered on such contracts since January eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, by any magistrate shall, on application of the defendant before the same or any other magistrate, be set aside, and shall be open for pleading, trial, judgment and appeal, as in cases provided for in the first six sections of this act.

SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of the Magistrate to keep a docket of all such cases as have before him with proper entries, setting forth the various stages of the cause, and it shall be the duty of the sheriff or other officer to make return before the Magistrate issuing the summons of all process in his hands, relating fully and truly to his action on the process.

SEC. 10. The provisions of this act shall not apply to proceedings by attachment, or arrest and bail.

SEC. 11. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.  
[Passed March 18, 1869.]

## THE SECRET OF THE CABINET.—How well Grant kept the secret of the Cabinet is shown by a story concerning Mr. Borie, the Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Borie went on to Washington to see the inauguration of the new President, but without the slightest thought or desire of a call to the cabinet. He called on the afternoon of the 4th of March, and found him at work in his office. "Ah, Mr. Borie," said Grant, "have you come on, too, to spy out the cabinet?" "Not at all," replied Mr. Borie, "I came only to see you sworn in as President, and have called to offer my friendly congratulations before returning home." "When do you return?" asked Grant. "Tomorrow, in the noon train," said Borie. "Well, good-bye," said the President. "Make my regards to your family." Mr. Borie bowed himself out and did not suspect that he was the "man from Pennsylvania" until the next afternoon, when the train stopped at Wilmington, and he heard his name read out to an eager crowd at the depot, as that of the Secretary to the Navy.—N. Y. Post.

We know it could not last. One branch of the Georgia Legislature enjoyed for twenty-four hours the luxury of having voted for the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment, and then their nature got the better of them and they reconsidered the vote. Next comes Mr. Joshua Hill, hanging by the eyelids before the doors of the Senate at Washington, and telegraphing solemnly that if the graceless Legislature doesn't stick, he and his colleague will have to stay outside the Chamber, and Congress will reconstruct Georgia within twenty-four hours! Thereupon arises great excitement and corresponding bewilderment at Atlanta. What to do the poor Georgians, don't know. They are between the colored brother, let us say—and the deep sea. Their strategy in kicking out the negroes from their body, after having got out of them all they wanted, seemed to work capitally. But unfortunately they were a little too fast. They had not used the negro as much as they now find they needed.—N. Y. Tribune.

## An Incident of the War.

In an article in the New York Weekly, entitled "Scenes at the Gallows," among heroic deaths upon the scaffold, is mentioned that of Capt. John Yates Beall, of Jefferson County, Va., a Confederate naval officer, who was hanged in 1864 upon Governor's Island upon some charge preferred against him by the U. S. authorities. The writer says of that gallant

"In my own experience, he was the noblest criminal ever condemned to death. Between his place of confinement and the scaffold, was a distance of several rods, which he was compelled to walk, between guards, and the executioner by his side.

The gallows was situated on a green knoll commanding a lookout over the bay to the south-west, and was surrounded by a select throng of invited guests of

perhaps one hundred and fifty.

Beall marched over the green hillocks very pale, but perfectly self-possessed. The ominous black cap was on his head, and its long tassels swayed in the fresh morning breeze that breathed gently from the sea. His step was firm and steady, and upon arriving at the edge of the scaffold he gazed at the dread instrument of death without the least exhibition of emotion—no matter what wild thoughts may have made a theatre of his breast. It was a beautiful day. The ground on which he stood, and the islands surrounding it, were fresh and green with the first kiss of early spring; Manhattan Island, with its steeples and towers gleamed in the distance; and the bright, blue waters of the bay were leaping in the glad morning sunlight.

Every object invited the privilege of existence, and rebuked the very idea of death.

But by no expression of the doomed man's face could be detected the slightest emotion. He submitted to the long and tedious reading of his sentence without impatience, and made the few remarks in palliation of his crime which have been recorded in all our daily press; but just before the black cap was drawn over his face—Heaven! what an infinitude of love and beauty it is shut out at such an hour, I stood nearest to him, with the exception of the hangman—I alone heard him utter the words: 'I am coming to you quickly, Alice; do not think I am afraid.'

The tone of his voice was low and steady, and the next instant he was launched into eternity, but there was something brave and simple in these last words, the memory of which has never ceased to haunt me."

## Money in the South.

The Financial and Commercial Journal says that the South, as the result of the last crop of staples, has brought liberally at New York, yet, strange to say, that the money that went forward to buy cotton, &c., has not all found its way back again to the great commercial and financial centre. This is a good sign, indeed. Intelligent Southerners think that current trade indebtedness of the South in Northern cities has been discharged, and that hereafter she will have much over and above board to repair the ravages of war. The following is rather *coulage de rose*, we are persuaded, but it is a type, probably of what is going on in the South. It is from the Philadelphia North American.

"Leaving methods of communication aside [by augmenting steamboat facilities upon the coast and upon the Mississippi and its affluents] it will be found that the same cause has been operating with nearly all of the industries they support, or assist, and that are aided by them. It is commonly known that great tracts of sea island have been sold to Northern cultivators. It is known that colonies on Northern and of European settlers have located in Eastern Tennessee; in Western, as well as Eastern Virginia in North Carolina, Florida, and Georgia. It is not so well known that the West has sent down brave representatives of its thrift along both banks of the Mississippi and those of its affluents. Those who have gone have almost invariably bought land and whether they settled in one section or in another, they have put their hands to the work with a vigor that is capable of some appreciation. Great tracts of lumber land have been bought in Florida, in Georgia, in Carolina, and in other States. Saw-mills have been erected and put at work. It only requires a few moments' attention to see that the amount of their shipments indicates the distribution of a great deal of money and the rapid accumulation of capital; for while the sale of the lands themselves affords means to the sellers, the work so instantly done upon them is represented in wages to the workmen.

"Another matter that has invested much, and will take more capital, is the business of market-gardening, pursued as never before, all the way from Havana to Cape Florida. There are no statistics of this; and yet the receipt of early fruits and vegetables here and at other cities enlighten us to the fact that the business is being prosecuted more extensively and intelligently than ever.

"The mining of coal, iron, oil, and gold that is under way, pays its quota of tribute to Northern aid as well as to general improvement. The work is limited to no State. In Tennessee the marble quarries again resound to hammer and drill, and are sure sources of wealth. North Carolina gold, that was coined in this city and at branch mints to the amount of \$12,000,000 before the war, is being again more intelligently sought and perhaps an excess of attention has been directed to it. But the iron and coal mines of Georgia and Tennessee are not neglected. Our own State and our own city have sent enterprise and means to develop them, and they are worked at the beginning as never before, with the certainty of a steady increase. These employments have built and sustain large establishments at many of the ports, besides furnishing country stores more thoroughly.

"And yet we have not adverted to the cultivation of cotton, of tobacco, of rice, or of cane, in each of which staple inter-

ests there has been a notable improvement, and in all of which the North has a share. Nor have we alluded to agriculture as a whole, now being better prosecuted, as well as more extensively, than ever. And yet it is reckoned, that after supplying all Southern demands for a year, there will be a surplus of wheat, rye, and barley, as well as of rice and corn for export.

"These are the basis for Southern prosperity, and for all of the benefit to the North that it can calculate. We may add to them that Northern manufacturers of cotton and iron, as well as of lumber, have gone, and continue to go, where they think there are advantageous openings for them.

And as fresh energy is added to the awakening industry of the Southerners, as the various fields for profit are explored and improved, as capital is made more abundant, as labor is better paid, as intelligence is more diffused, as exchange is quickened and cheapened, we may look for every advantage to ripen rapidly to the mutual good of the South and the North, and the profit of the whole country. We speak these enterprises and this promise with confidence."

**RESOURCES OF NORTH CAROLINA.**—It is with pleasure we learn that people are daily becoming aware of the immense resources of the State, and are at the same time appreciating them. Where will you find a State that can raise a greater variety of products than this? Where will you go for better grapes than can easily be raised in North Carolina? The Scuppernon, for instance, is as nice a grape as can be raised anywhere, and, when cultivated, will grow to a large size. Everybody in this vicinity knows full well the quality of wine that can be made from them at a trifling expense. Let vineyards be planted and tended, and the business would certainly be very profitable.

Then, a cranberry crop can be raised in some parts of the State at a small expense, and the yield, in suitable land, is enormous. Fruit can be raised in some parts of the State of a quality that is not excelled anywhere in the United States. The ground is full of valuable timber, the rivers full of fish, and the woods of game.

Show us any State in the Union that has more advantages to offer than these, and we will show you one which we advise everybody to emigrate to. Before this is done, we say to all, Come to old North Carolina. Come with the determination to work, and you will succeed.—Newbern Times.

**CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.**—The excitement which exists in several localities in the vicinity of this city, in reference to the bite of mad dogs and the relief that death is sure to follow the attack of hydrophobia, renders all information which will shed any light upon the treatment public. The disease is within the reach of modern medical science. There are several remedies which have proved efficient in working out a cure. Among these remedies is that of bromide of potassium.

The Indianapolis Journal, a few months since, contained an account of Miss Selvia Eller, of Beck's Station, Hamilton County, Indiana, who was bitten by a rabid dog about two months previous. The wound was a very slight one, and given no alarm, was, unfortunately, suffered to heal without being subjected to treatment. She was attacked by hydrophobia. Opium proved of little use. Finally the physician administered bromide of potassium, increasing the quantity to about two ounces per day. For three days there was no change perceptible; the disease then abated its violence, and the patient has since recovered.

Hydrophobia is one of the most horrible diseases with which a human being can be attacked. The impression that it is incurable adds to its terrors, but if it is known that medical skill can reach this disease as well as all others, one-half of its horrors disappear.

**OUR POSTMASTER.**—Why is it that the Hendersonville package of the *Viindicator* fails to reach us in due time? We have been credibly informed that the "saw-stick" postmaster, at Asheville, thru hatred and malice for eternal truth, delays our paper for the point named.

Our friend of the Rutherford *Viindicator* is evidently in a bad humor; we must take what he says, while in that state of mind, *cum grano salis*, and be as forbearing as possible. We are not the advocates of the postmaster at this place, but we like to give every man his honest due and we will say not only that he is careful of the interests confided to him, and obliging to every one, but he is a "reconstructed" or an "unconditional," but we do not believe he would delay the mail from any newspaper office, whatever its political character, under any consideration.—That there is something wrong on the route between this place and Rutherford we have long suspected, but we are quite sure fault is not here, Bro. E. C. win.—Asheville News.

**ATLANTA, March 18.**—A motion was made in the Senate to reconsider the adoption of the 15th amendment. The President ruled the motion out of order. A member appealed from the decision of the chair. The appeal was sustained, and the adoption of the 15th amendment was delayed—yes, 13, says 16. Both houses agreed to an adjournment sine die to-night.



# Gold Case-Decision of the Supreme Court

Chief Justice Chase delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of *United States vs. Brown*, in which he held that the seizure of the *Amoy* was lawful. The following is a brief summary of the opinion. The *Amoy* was a ship of the United States, and was seized by the United States Navy. The seizure was made in violation of the laws of the United States. The Court held that the seizure was lawful, and that the United States was entitled to the ship and its cargo. The Court also held that the United States was entitled to the damages caused by the seizure. The Court's decision was a landmark case in the history of the United States, and it established the principle that the United States has the right to seize ships and cargo in violation of the laws of the United States.

The first of these propositions is, in our judgment, correct; and the second is, we think, erroneous. It is not necessary to go to length in the grounds of this conclusion. We will only state briefly the general proposition on which it rests, most of which have been stated more fully in *Bronson vs. Roden*.

A contract to pay a certain sum in gold and silver, in substance and legal effect, a contract to deliver a certain weight of gold and silver of certain fineness, to be ascertained by assay, is a contract to deliver a certain sum of money. Damages for non-performance of such a contract may be properly assessed at law as for non-performance of a contract to deliver a certain sum of money. It is not necessary to go to length in the grounds of this conclusion. We will only state briefly the general proposition on which it rests, most of which have been stated more fully in *Bronson vs. Roden*.

It was not necessary in the case of *Bronson vs. Roden*, nor is it necessary now, to decide the question whether the acts making United States notes legal tender are warranted by the Constitution. We express no opinion on that point, but assume for the present the constitutionality of those acts. Proceeding upon this assumption, we find two descriptions of lawful money in use under acts of Congress, in either of which damages for non-performance of contracts, whether made before or since the passage of the currency acts, may be properly assessed, in the absence of any different understanding or agreement between parties; but the obvious intent in contracts for payment in coin to guard against fluctuations in the market of payment, warrants the inference that it was the understanding of the parties that such contracts should be satisfied, whether before or after the passage of the currency acts, by the tender of coin, while the assent of an express stipulation as to description in contracts for payment of money generally warrants the opposite inference of an understanding between parties that such contracts may be satisfied, before or after judgment, by the tender of any lawful money.

This inference as to contracts made prior to the passage of the acts making United States notes legal tender is strengthened by the consideration that those acts not only prohibit, but, by strong implications, sanction contracts, since their passage, for the payment or delivery of coin, and consequently that in connection with the provision of the act of 1863, concerning money of account, require the damages upon such contracts to be assessed in coin, and judgment rendered accordingly, leaving the assessment of damages for breach of other contracts to be made and judgment rendered in lawful money.

It would be unreasonable to suppose that the Legislature intended a different rule as to contracts prior to the enactment of the currency laws from that sanctioned by them in respect to contracts since. We are of the opinion, therefore, that assessments of damages, whether in coin or lawful money, severally, and judgments upon such assessments should be in conformity to the stipulation of contracts in regard to the medium of payment. It follows that in the case before us the judgment was erroneously entered. The damage should be assessed at the sum agreed to be due, with the interest, in gold and silver coin and judgment for it at amount, with costs. The judgment of the Court of Common Pleas must therefore be reversed, and the cause remanded for further proceedings.

Mr. Justice Miller dissented for reasons given by him in *Bronson vs. Roden*.—*National Intelligencer*.

It is with deep regret we record, for it is with pain we learn of the death of Thomas Nichols, of Marshall, on the 15th instant, of the wounds received by a knife in the hands of W. H. Walker, who had been confined to jail in this place on the charge, and who made his escape from imprisonment on the night of the 21st of February.

Nichols was a young man (not yet twenty) much beloved, and universally popular and of great promise. He had an enemy on earth, previous to the unfortunate difficulty which terminated his life, his friends never knew it.

Indeed, so perfectly harmless was he, so innocent and boy-like in his behavior and respectful in his intercourse, that "none knew him but to love him, nor named him but to praise."

We understand he suffered much for five weeks, and died in great agony from the wound which though at first seemingly no more than a slight stab, yet was sufficient in the end to slay his naturally robust constitution, and which last, and which, we believe, the flowers blooming over the pathway of a young life of great promise, but which has been so suddenly snatched away from our vision as to leave the heart saddened and chastened, and to diffuse the eyes with tears of affection for the lost one.

His death, though from the circumstances attending it, has caused much excitement among the people; and the sorrow of his disconsolate father and mother is much sympathized with by the whole community of whom he was so promising an ornament.

We refrain from giving any of the particulars attending this affair, for though Walker is still at large, it is hoped by all good law-abiding citizens that he may yet be re-arrested and brought to justice to answer this grave and serious charge.—*Pioneer*.

**THE GOLD FIELD OF NORTH CAROLINA.**—It is not generally known, says the *Washington Chronicle*, that the gold fields of North Carolina were the first discovered and availed of for mining purposes in the United States. The more recent and comparatively more productive mines of California and Australia have served to draw attention away from these, which were once the only source of national gold currency, and when we reflect how completely the South was closed by slavery, not only to industrial emigration, but to knowledge of its resources, it may be questioned whether the productiveness of North Carolina gold mines was not seriously impeded by the same cause. Perhaps under a system of free labor, and with the renewed energy promised by reconstruction through the influx of Northern men, we may speedily see the mining operations of this noble old State revive, and find it rivaling its sister on the Pacific in the quantity of precious metal.

Gold was known to exist in North Carolina, long before the present century, and up to the year 1827 all the native gold furnished to the United States must have come from that State. The largest nugget ever found in the world was found in Cabarrus county, N. C., in the year 1803, weighing twenty-eight pounds of pure gold. North Carolina gold is very fine, and especially, affected by jewellers, dentists, and other artificers, for its superiority in working.

C. L. ROBERT M. DOWELL.—The telegraph has already announced to the public that His Excellency President Grant has appointed Col. Robert M. Dowell as his Private Secretary. Col. D. is the eldest son of the late Hon. Stephen A. Dowell, a native of Rockingham county in this State, and has not yet attained his majority having been born Jan. 28, 1819. He graduated at Georgetown College, District of Columbia in July 1867 at the head of his class. In July 1868 he was appointed by his Excellency Gov. Holden private Secretary and also aided to the Governor with the rank of Colonel. He entered with great zeal into the Grant and Colfax campaign, earning the county of Rockingham with signal ability for one of his life. He was Chairman of the Rockingham delegation in the Convention which met in Greensboro last October and renominated Hon. L. G. Latham of the 8th Congressional District, and was chosen Secretary of the Electoral College of North Carolina.

Col. Dowell is thoroughly identified with the great Republican party, is a young gentleman of much promise and we regret to lose him from our city. To be connected in any way with the administration of President Grant is no ordinary honor, and we congratulate our young friend on his appointment.

**ALBERT H. DOWELL, JR.**, who for some time past has served the *Chronicle* industriously and faithfully in the capacity of local reporter, leaves this city to-day for North Carolina, to assume editorial charge of the *Asheville Pioneer*, a wide-awake Republican weekly journal. We commend Mr. Dowell to the kind consideration of good people of the "Old North State" as a young gentleman possessed of a remarkable share of laudable ambition, and of a most excellent personal character. We have only good wishes for our young friend in his new enterprise.—*Chronicle of Thursday, March 18*.

**FORCING THE SOIL.**—"Hortus," in the *Northwestern Farmer*, mentions a market garden he saw, the past summer, near Boston, in which every foot of ground was forced to yield several crops. Before one was taken off, another was on the way between the rows. Ground which was growing green corn for market, had already furnished lettuce, onions, radishes or spinach, and was expected to supply a crop of turnips after the corn was removed, the seed being sown while the latter was maturing. Cabbage succeeded early potatoes and late ones followed on the pea ground. Cranberry beans grew luxuriously between the rows of early salads. A bed of strawberries, covering ten square rods, constituted a portion of the garden the produce of which sold in market for one hundred and sixty dollars.

# COMMERCIAL.

## RUTHERFORDTON MARKET.

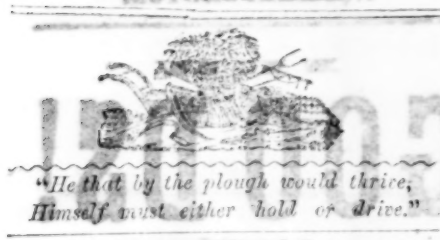
CORRECTED WEEKLY BY JAS. A. MILLER & CO.

DEALERS IN Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.

CON.	15c@20
EEF, net.	14c@20
ESW, net.	15c@20
ESW, X.	25
NILES, Adamantine.	83c@40
STINGS.	89c@40
STINGS.	93c@40
FFER.	3c
IN.	75c@80
ITION.	18c@22
ITION.	16c@22
" YARN.	225
REFRUIT—PEACHES Pealed.	9c@75
Bright " Unpealed	3c
" " " "	4c
APPLES, Pealed, Bright.	4
63.	8
OUR, per sack.	80c@88
DDER, per cwt.	80c@100
ATHERS.	80c@100
ATHERS.	25c@40
DES, dry.	16c@20
DES, green.	8
ON.	8
ERS, wool.	40c@15
RD.	15c@20
AL, per bu.	90
ILS.	10c@12
TS, per bushel.	60
TS, per bushel.	60
MAOTES, Irish.	70
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.	60
MAOTES, sweet.</	



# AGRICULTURAL



It is by the plow that the soil is tilled, and it is by the seed that the corn is sown. The plow is the first step in the process of raising corn, and the seed is the second. Without the plow and the seed, there would be no corn.

The following, from an exchange, is good, and a trial of it will, we think, well repay for your trouble.

What you want is a corn that will bear twelve rows to the cob, of good length, a broad, thick grain, not long, one that sits well down into the cob, carrying with it width and thickness, so that you have a grain that looks plump, and on a white cob. In selecting this kind of seed you will have to do three things:—that is, collect at three given stages: first, go through your field before you cut up your corn, and about the time the corn is maturing select the best looking ears, and tie a thread around them—say red yarn. Then, when you gather your corn, save the ears. Again, when you husk your corn, save out the best from the shock as you husk, and then, finally, as you are feeding out your corn to your stock, when you see an extra good ear, throw it aside.

Thus you will find that by string you have collected about five times as much as you need, and from this body of your best corn, sit down and carefully collect out ears of good length, white cob, twelve rows on a cob, plump-looking grains, with a smooth, glossy wake, and about as large as you can span with your second finger and thumb. Here is a significant fact: While we were in New England we paid, say \$2 per bushel for the corn raised there, and \$1.60 for corn raised here in the West and shipped there for sale. Why this difference? For the very reason at which we have hinted above—the one has weight, the other soft and spongy. But at this point we hear no objection: "It is too hard for the cattle; they can't chew it," &c. Friend, you will make money by steaming, soaking in weak brine, or grinding your corn and feeding the meal. This is often and mostly done East, and it pays well or a Yankee wouldn't do it. Look well to your seed corn.—*Carolina Farmer.*

**About Plants.**  
In a late issue of the *Gardener's Monthly*, the editor lays down these ten articles of faith in regard to the habits and nature of plants. They are so plain, and we truly believe, incontrovertible, that we are not willing our readers should not have the benefit of them:

1. That plants do not lie dormant or hibernate in the winter.
2. That a plant must maintain heat to retain its vitality through winter.
3. That to circulate heat through its system in winter to prevent its parts from freezing, it can only do so through the medium of moisture.
4. That the drier element invariably abstracts from the moisture. The atmosphere expels moisture from the plant in winter as well as in summer, in proportion to its dryness.
5. The dryness of the atmosphere is usually in proportion to the lowness of the temperature.
6. The more rapidly a dry surface is made to pass over a moisture one the greater is the loss by the latter.
7. There can be no vitality without a waste of heat.
8. There can be no waste of heat in living things without a waste of moisture.
9. To supply this waste, moisture must be drawn into the plants all through winter, even though the roots be encased in frost.
10. When evaporation goes on faster than the capacity of the roots to supply it, death must ensue.—*Carolina Farmer.*

**MULCHING PEACH TREES.**—A correspondent writing from Willsville, says that last year a friend of his threshed his oats in his orchard and then placed the chaff under a peach tree to the depth of 12 or 14 inches. The result was that the peaches on that tree were twice the size of the same variety on other trees. He wishes to know if it would be injurious to young trees to protect them in that manner from severe frosts through winter.

Mulching under most conditions is valuable, and to a small extent practicable, but our large peach orchards must depend mainly on clean, thorough culture would have presented the same results as did the oat chaff.—*Practical.*

# THE MANUFACTURE OF MANURE.

Many of our farmers complain that they cannot make enough manure, and I never yet found a good one who has had too much. Now I think that if a farmer has hay enough there need be no difficulty in obtaining enough manure.

We see many of our barnyards constructed with escape holes in the wall along the lowest side of the yard, and from these holes a passerby can scarcely fail to notice the very essence of manure escaping. The most valuable portions of the manure are those which are soluble, and of course these are taken up by the water in its passage through the manure and out of the yard.

Not long since I was arguing with one of my neighbors upon the propriety of stopping up the holes in his barnyard wall, when he met my objection with the assertion that he could not keep his yard clean enough to keep cattle in. A further investigation showed that his yard was not supplied with rain spouts, and consequently there was more water in the yard than fell there in direct descent. Yet this same farmer would complain that he "could not make manure enough," and this, too, when the most valuable portion of what he did make was escaping into the public road and into his neighbor's land.

If no more water finds its way into the yard than that which falls into it, there should be no difficulty in keeping it clean with the materials found on a common farm, such as coarse grass from the swamps and lowland, sods from the roadside, tree-removal, while it benefits the manure pile, also improves the appearance of the meadow. If these are all used up, then it will be time enough to complain of the difficulty of not being able to make manure.—*Correspondent Germania Telegraph.*

**HOW TO MAKE A GOOD FIRE.**—But few of our readers will believe until they have tried the experiment, that the best and cheapest fire, is made by putting the small wood behind, or next to the back. But experience will teach them the truth of the assertion. Try it, and if you do not find it true, we will treat.

It makes the best fire, because by putting the small wood next to the back, the wall of the fireplace gets hot, and throws the heat out over the whole room, on the other hand, if you have a large stick of wood next to the back, the wall is prevented from heating, and consequently you only have the benefit of the heat of the fire burning in front, and none of the heat from the wall. It is the cheapest fire because when once the back, or wall, of the fireplace gets heated it takes very little wood to keep it up to the desired temperature.

**THE FARMER'S SHOP.**—Every farmer should have a shop fitted up with such tools as are used by the carpenter, joiner, machinist and blacksmith, or with those that would be valuable in making repairs. Above all, we consider a good foot lathe very desirable. It would be impossible within the limits of a newspaper article, to merely notice the advantage of this machine and it is varied uses. A very good foot lathe costs from sixty to one hundred dollars, and the money is well expended in the purchase. Articles of use and ornament made of wood, ivory and metal may be turned out by the foot lathe convenient for use in the house or on the farm. The practice on the lathe is one of the most fascinating pastimes for a stormy day or an idle evening.

Apart from its use in making and repairing, the foot lathe is a pleasant companion for the business man and brain worker. One who adopts it as a companion of his leisure hours will like it. He will be surprised at the number and elegance of the little articles of use and ornament he can produce from the rough material, and at the pleasure that the practice of a mechanical art can afford.—*Scientific American.*

Ex-Gov. Brown, of Mississippi, (not Ed. Joe, of Georgia,) is in Washington for the first time since he seceded from the South, with Jeff. Davis, in 1859.

# RUTHERFORDTON.

## New Carriage Shop

JUSTICE & CARRIER,  
RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

HAVING RENTED THE LARGE SHOP formerly occupied by J. S. Ford, respectfully announces to the public that they are now making arrangements for the manufacture of

Carriages, Wagons, Buggies,  
Carts, Wheelbarrows,

and everything in line, at prices to suit the times.

## Notice.

I WILL pay the following prices for Produce delivered to me:

OATS	50 cents per bushel.
CORN	75 " "
RYE	100 " "
IRISH POTATOES	50 cents per bushel.

Call at  
J. M. MILLER.

## Blacksmithing.

REPAIRS attended to with dispatch.  
JAN 30-41. JUSTICE & CARRIER.

## Undertaking.

COFFINS made to order at short notice.  
JAN 30-41. JUSTICE & CARRIER.

## CHARLOTTE.

### A CARD

#### To Wholesale Buyers.

Thanking our numerous friends who in the past so lavishly bestowed their favors upon us, and thereby placing us among the

First of the Merchants of Charlotte.

a title which we recognize with proud satisfaction, when we will endeavor to maintain by

## Fair Dealing

and

## Extraordinary Inducements.

this coming season, in view of which and the anticipation in the rise of goods, our

## MR. RINTELS.

has already left for Northern markets (much earlier than usual) where, by his well known energy and good judgment, the selection of goods suitable for this market, we hope to be able to do by the

25th of this Month

to present the first and largest stock of goods ever brought to this State by any house, which we respectfully invite our numerous customers, and all others who come to this market to purchase. Very Respectfully,  
WILKINSON & RINTELS.

## MR. A. K. HAYES

is now with the above famous and well known House where he will be pleased to see his friends Feb. 27-41

## SMITH'S

### Boot, Shoe and Leather Store.

NEXT DOOR TO DEWEY'S BANK,  
Charlotte, N. C.

The Largest Wholesale and Retail Shoe Establishment in North Carolina.

Their stock of Leather and Shoe Findings is most complete, embracing every grade of Hemlock and Oak Sole Leather, Upper Leather,

French and American Calf Skin, Kip, Laid, &c., &c.

They also furnish all widths of Rubber and Leather Belting at Manufacturers' prices.

## Wholesale Department.

They have received their Fall and Winter Stock, the largest and most complete ever brought to this market, and will sell to merchants at New York Wholesale Prices.

Their expenses being much less, and as they buy exclusively from manufacturers, there is no reason why they should not sell at as low prices as the New York Jobber.

All they ask is a fair trial. Remember and ask for

## SMITH'S SHOE STORE.

next door to Dewey's Bank, Charlotte, N. C.  
dec 19-41

## MATTHEW HOUSE.

(Formerly KERRS HOTEL Charlotte, N. C.)

THIS WELL KNOWN HOUSE is now under the control and management of the undersigned who solicit a share of the public patronage.

The House has recently been thoroughly repaired and refurnished, and no exertions will be spared to make patrons comfortable.

THE TABLE will be furnished with the best the country affords. Refreshments of all sorts can be found at the Bar.

THE STABLES attached to this House will be found sufficient to accommodate the Horses of our country friends who may prefer a safe place and good food.

W. M. MATTHEWS, Jr.  
Feb 18-41 J. L. STRAGALL.

## Demorest's Monthly Magazine.

UNIVERSALLY acknowledged the Model Original Short Stories, Poems, Household Matters, Gems of Thought, Personal and Literary Gossip (including special departments on Fashions, last tidings on Health, Music, Amusements, etc., by the best authors, and profusely illustrated with costly engravings, useful and reliable Patterns, embroidery, and a constant accession of artistic novelties, with other useful and entertaining literature.

No person of refinement, economical housewife, or lady of taste can afford to do without the Model Monthly. Specimen copies, 15 cents, mailed free. Yearly, \$5, with a valuable premium; two copies, \$5.50; three copies, \$7.50; five copies, \$12, and splendid premiums for clubs at \$3 each, with the first premium to each subscriber. A new Bartram and Faxon Sewing Machine for 20 subscribers at \$2 each.

Publication Office, 238 Broadway, New York. Demorest's Monthly and Young America to be sent, with the premiums for each.

# NEW YORK CITY.

## The Most Vigorous and the Most Liberal Insurance Company in the World.

## BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

141, Broadway, New York.

ASSETS OVER

\$1,000,000.

CHRISTIAN W. BURK, President

ADAM D. POLHEMUS, Vice President

WILLIAM M. GORE, Secretary

P. P. FLACKER, Consulting Actuary

DANIEL AYRES, M. D., L.L.D., Medical Examiner

Policies Issued as Good as U. S. Bonds.

Policies Valuable in Life or in Death.

The BROOKLYN LIFE is the only company in the country which guarantees a definite surrender-value to every policy on which two or more annual premiums have been paid; this amount, in dollars and cents, is endorsed on every policy issued. Should any policy holder become unable to pay his premiums, he can thus know the cash worth of the policy at any time after two annual premiums have been paid.

This certainly is the greatest inducement and most tangible advantage ever accorded to parties insuring their lives.

Among the advantages offered by the BROOKLYN LIFE which thoroughly enforce the determination of the officers to make the Most Liberal Life Insurance Company in the United States are:

1st. TOTAL REMOVAL OF ALL RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL AND RESIDENCE. The assured may travel or reside anywhere they choose, the world over without extra premium or special permit.

2nd. A Loan of one-third of the Premium to the Policyholder annually.

3rd. All Policies are non-forfeitable after two full annual premiums have been paid.

4th. Rates as low as are consistent with financial soundness, and less than those of almost all Companies which accommodate their assured with loans.

5th. Dividends annually (after second year) in cash. Dividends are divided on the CONTRIBUTE PLAN—the only equitable manner of dividing the earnings of a Life Insurance Company. The Contribution Plan was first conceived by Mr. D. P. Flacker, our Actuary of this Company, and has been adopted by most of the best managed Life Companies in this country.

6th. The BROOKLYN LIFE has paid and now pays to its Policyholders LARGER DIVIDENDS than ever before paid by a Life Insurance Company.

7th. Promptitude in paying losses.

8th. No charge for policy or stamp.

The success which the BROOKLYN LIFE has achieved, fully amply compensated in its rapid and healthy growth, it is a convincing proof of the confidence reposed by the public in its soundness, integrity and liberality.

A. W. LAWRENCE,  
Gen. Agent at R. R. Light.

JOS. R. GRIFFITH,  
Gen. Agent for Western North Carolina.

Examining Physician at Rutherfordton,  
Jan. 3-41. NO 49

## SOMETHING NEW.

### NICKEL WATCHES.

OF A

SUPERIOR GRADE AND AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Gold, Silver & Patent Filled Gold Cases

Movements made by BOREL & COURVOISIER of Neuchâtel, Switzerland, in Lever, Straightline, and Equilibrium Escapements. Warranted perfect time keepers.

These watches have been sold by us since 1860, and we can guarantee them as perfect and reliable time.

The Messrs. Borel & Courvoisier have taken the Grand Prize at the late Paris Exposition for superior workmanship, and the greatest perfection in time keeping.

All orders should be addressed to the undersigned, only Agents in the United States.

## Quincke & Krugler.

Nov. 8 and 10 John Street, N. Y.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF NICKEL WATCHES AND MOVEMENTS.

jan 30-41. [A.A.A.]

## REMINGTON'S

### FIRE ARMS

Sold by the Trade Generally, at a Liberal Discount to Dealers.

200,000 Remington's U. S. Government.

Army, Navy, Belt, Police and Pocket Revolvers, Repeating and Vest Pocket Pistols and Pistols, Cartridges, Metallic Cartridges, Breach-loading and Revolving Rifles.

E. REMINGTON & SONS, ILION, N. Y.  
jan. 30-41.

## READ THIS

Agents can make \$10 to \$20 a Day!!

ADDRESS THE PUBLISHERS.

## THE NEW COLLECTOR.

A Magazine of selected Foreign and American Literature.

Published monthly by TURNBULL & MURDOCK, Baltimore, Maryland.

At \$4 Per Annum.

The only magazine of its class in the South. The most delightful magazine for the family. Has something for every one.

Contains charming stories by novelists of world wide fame.

Essays on all the great subjects of the age by the most eminent authors.

Notices of all the new books.

Printed on 1,500 pages per annum, indexed and prepared for binding.

The whole Press of the South have lavished encomiums upon it.

Back numbers can be had from March, in which month were commenced two interesting Serials.

Specimen numbers sent to any address on receipt of twenty-five cents. Send on your names before all the back numbers are exhausted.

Very liberal inducements to new subscribers and canvassers. Particulars on inquiry.

TURNBULL & MURDOCK, Publishers, Baltimore, Md.

aug 20-41.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

## BELLS

FOR CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, FARMS, PLANTATIONS, FACTORIES, ETC.

AT PRICES WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.

SAMUEL S. DAVIS.

SUCCESSOR TO DAVIS & TOULMIN.

38 DEY ST., N. Y.

## AMALGAM BELLS.

The best and cheapest ever manufactured, costing only 20 cents per lb. warranted. Their use throughout the United States, Canada, Mexico, South America, &c., for the past thirteen years has proved them to equal in the value and qualities of TONE and DURABILITY, experience has shown they are not affected by cold or hot climates. Old Bell Metal taken in exchange or bought for cash.

Sent for Descriptive Circular to the manufacturer, SAMUEL S. DAVIS.

SUCCESSOR TO DAVIS & TOULMIN.

38 DEY ST., N. Y.

The following are among the many testimonials received:

BRITON, Bell Co., TEXAS, Dec. 10, 1867.

Messrs. Davis & Toulmin: Gentlemen—The splendid Amalgam Bell we purchased of you last Spring is in use every day. The "Bells" Acoustic Bell weighs 400 pounds, and has been heard four miles. It gives general satisfaction. Yours truly,

MILLER & CHAMBERLAIN.

BUREAU VISTA, S. C., March 14, 1867.

Messrs. Davis & Toulmin: Dear Sirs—The "Amalgam Bell" bought of your Firm has been in use over three months, and we are greatly pleased with it. Yours respectfully,

LESTER & BROTHERS.

4s-ly. [A.A.A.] 21

## J. H. JOHNSON & ROBINSON

150 Bowery, New York.

Agents for the AMERICAN WATCH CO., and first class SWISS and ENGLISH WATCHES. Diamonds bought and sold. Silver Ware in great variety. Plated ware of our own manufacture. Fine Jewelry of every description. Articles sent all parts of the country free of expense.

## The Best Silver Watch in the Country for \$30.

SILVER AMERICAN WATCHES, \$40, \$50, \$60, \$80.

LADIES' GOLD SWISS WATCHES, \$55, \$70, \$90, \$100, \$140.

GENTS' GOLD WATCHES, \$85 to \$200.

2s-ly. [A.A.A.] 21

## STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS, ALBUMS, CHROMOS.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., 601 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Intending subscribers to the Trade in their respective countries, and to the public, are invited to send their orders to the undersigned, who will be pleased to see their friends.

Intending subscribers to the Trade in their respective countries, and to the public, are invited to send their orders to the undersigned, who will be pleased to see their friends.

Intending subscribers to the Trade in their respective countries, and to the public, are invited to send their orders to the undersigned, who will be pleased to see their friends.

Intending subscribers to the Trade in their respective countries, and to the public, are invited to send their orders to the undersigned, who will be pleased to see their friends.

Intending subscribers to the Trade in their respective countries, and to the public, are invited to send their orders to the undersigned, who will be pleased to see their friends.

Intending subscribers to the Trade in their respective countries, and to the public, are invited to send their orders to the undersigned, who will be pleased to see their friends.

Intending subscribers to the Trade in their respective countries, and to the public, are invited to send their orders to the undersigned, who will be pleased to see their friends.

Intending subscribers to the Trade in their respective countries, and to the public, are invited to send their orders to the undersigned, who will be pleased to see their friends.

Intending subscribers to the Trade in their respective countries, and to the public, are invited to send their orders to the undersigned, who will be pleased to see their friends.

Intending subscribers to the Trade in their respective countries, and to the public, are invited to send their orders to the undersigned, who will be pleased to see their friends.

Intending subscribers to the Trade in their respective countries, and to the public, are invited to send their orders to the undersigned, who will be pleased to see their friends.

Intending subscribers to the Trade in their respective countries, and to the public, are invited to send their orders to the undersigned, who will be pleased to see their friends.

Intending subscribers to the Trade in their respective countries, and to the public, are invited to send their orders to the undersigned, who will be pleased to see their friends.

Intending subscribers to the Trade in their respective countries, and to the public, are invited to send their orders to the undersigned, who will be pleased to see their friends.

Intending subscribers to the Trade in their respective countries, and to the public, are invited to send their orders to the undersigned, who will be pleased to see their friends.

Intending subscribers to the Trade in their respective countries, and to the public, are invited to send their orders to the undersigned, who will be pleased to see their friends.

Intending subscribers to the Trade in their respective countries, and to the public, are invited to send their orders to the undersigned, who will be pleased to see their friends.

Intending subscribers to the Trade in their respective countries, and to the public, are invited to send their orders to the undersigned, who will be pleased to see their friends.

Intending subscribers to the Trade in their respective countries, and to the public, are invited to send their orders to the undersigned, who will be pleased to see their friends.

Intending subscribers to the Trade in their respective countries, and to the public, are invited to send their orders to the undersigned, who will be pleased to see their friends.